The New-York Times.

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PETERSBURGH.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

NEWS UP TO LAST EVENING.

Heavy Fighting on Friday and Saturday.

OUR LINES PRESSING THE ENEMY.

ONE MILE FROM PETERSBURGH.

General Butler's Dash upon the Railroad.

How Lee's Army Was Held at Bay.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondents.

EXTENDED LISTS OF CASUALTIES.

LATER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Rebel Army Not in Retreat.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20—10 P. M.

To Maj-Gen. Dix:

No operations to-day on the James River have been reported to the Department. Unofficial statements represent our loss to have been severe in the assaults on the enemy's works on Saturday, but no official list of the casualties have been received.

Gen. SHERMAN, in a dispatch dated this evening (7:30 P. M.) says: "I was premature in announcing that the enemy had abandoned his position. I based my report upon those of the army commanders. The enemy has thrown back his flank and abandoned all his works in front of Kenesaw Mountain; has holds that mountain as the apex of his position, with his flanks behind Noonday and Moose Creeks. We have pressed him pretty close to-day, although the continued rain makes all movements almost an impossibility."

Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of the South at Hilton Head, forwards the following dispatch, dated June 15, at Hilton Head, S. C.: "I have the honor to report that I have to-day received from Major Gen. SAMUEL JONES, commanding the rebel forces in this department, a letter stating that five General officers of the United States, as prisoners of war, had been placed in Charleston, to be retained there under our fire. Against this weak and cruel act I have protested. In the meantime, the fire on the city is continued. I respectfully ask that an equal number of rebel officers of equal rank may be sent to me, to order that I may place them under the rebel fire as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston."

This department has issued a retaliatory order, transferring to Gen. FOSTER an equal number of rebel General officers, to be treated in the manner proposed as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Illness of Gen. Hancock—Gen. Birney in Temporary Command of the Second Corps—A Night Attack on Burnside—The Rebels Retake a Fort.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va., Saturday, June 18.

Owing to the indisposition experienced by Gen. HANCOCK, occasioned by his wound received at Gettysburgh, having again opened, which is the result of constant riding in the saddle of late, which for a day or two past has confined him to his tent, Gen. BIRNEY was called upon to temporarily relieve him from command, last night and to-day, Gen. BIRNEY has assumed the duties of Corps Commander, Gen. MOTT taking command of Barney's division. With the exception of a change of their defensive lines by the enemy this morning, nothing of importance has transpired to-day. It was designed to change the rebel position early this morning by a simultaneous attack by the several corps, with BAILEY Baron on the right; BIRNEY, with the Second Corps, on Baron's left, WARREN, with a portion of the Fifth Corps, next in line, and BURNSIDE, on the left. At daylight, however, it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, quietly withdrawn his lines to a point within a mile of the city, where a new line of defenses had been prepared. This was, doubtless, made necessary by the frequent and threatening demonstrations made by BIRNEY, BARNUM and BURNSIDE during Thursday and Friday, which resulted in the loss to the enemy of what HANCOCK regards as the key to the position they then occupied.

At 11 o'clock last night a furious attack was made on BURNSIDE'S front at the point where, yesterday morning, he stormed the rebel position with such effect, capturing a line of works, with several pieces of artillery, and about 500 prisoners. After a severe contest, in which our men behaved admirably, the fort was reoccupied by the enemy.

The change in the line has had the effect to concentrate the forces under BURNSIDE while it enables our troops to cover important approaches to the left and right, and places the city within a range of our guns of about 1,400 yards.

At about 3 o'clock this afternoon an advance upon the rebel lines was ordered, with a view to more thoroughly developing his situation. This was accomplished with considerable loss, however, in wounded. BIRNEY'S division covered the most.

From prisoners we learn that BEAUREGARD, with his main army, commands the defenses of the city, though it is now evident that LONGSTREET, WISE and BUSH have what portions of their commands to operate under BEAUREGARD. H. in deed, their entire corps are not present. No decisive evidence has as yet appeared to prove the presence in our front of more than a small portion of Lee's army. There is an apparent effort on the part of the rebel leaders to mislead us as to the present disposition of their forces, as the prisoners captured invariably admit that they have been instructed by their officers to name only BEAUREGARD as their Commander at this place.

There has been less firing this evening than at any time since our operations commenced at this point. To-morrow may witness the evacuation of Petersburgh by the enemy, which occurrence will not surprise our general officers at headquarters.

The Fighting of Friday—Our Losses in the Late Battle—The Rebel Works—What the Prisoners Say.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated June 18, 6 P. M., says:

The fighting yesterday was very severe along the greater part of the line, the most determined efforts being made to break the enemy's line at several points. But little ground, however, was gained, except on the left, where the rebels were forced to fall back to an inner line, on account of the advanced position gained by LEDLIE'S division, of BURNSIDE'S corps, on Friday afternoon.

The line of the rebels is nearly in the form of a semi-circle, the ends resting on the Appomattox River, Petersburgh being about the centre.

At some points on the line our guns are within a mile and a half of the city, which can be destroyed at any time with ease.

The heaviest fighting occurred on the right centre, where each division of the Second Corps at different hours charged the rebel works in front, but without success.

These works are of the strongest charakter, and the rebel troops were massed behind them, and our men had to cross open fields of two to four hundred yards in extent to get at them, exposed to a cross fire from the batteries so as to sweep the entire space.

The last attack was made at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the Third Division, under Gen. MOTT, and the loss was probably heavier than in any of the other attacks.

Gen. PIERCE was wounded while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge.

Gen. MARSHALL, on the right, attacked the enemy and succeeded in advancing his lines and taking a few prisoners. His loss is reported at about five hundred.

The Fifth Corps did not lose heavily in their advance in the morning, but their loss was considerable in the afternoon in their attack on the left.

Our losses during the past two days will reach eight thousand in killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy at some points was greater than ours; but being generally behind their intrenchments, were not so much exposed, and, of course, suffered less on the whole.

All the prisoners taken so far, some 1,200, of whom about 200 came in yesterday, represent themselves as being in Gen. BEAUREGARD'S army. It is not believed that such a resistance could be made without LEE'S presence, and the aid of his troops.

There is no reliable news from Gen. BUTLER up to the present time.

Gen. INGALLS has been designated Chief Quartermaster of the combined armies in this vicinity, to be stationed at City Point, with Gen. GRANT.

Lieut.-Col. DAVENPORT, Chief Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps, has been temporarily assigned as Chief Quartermaster at Gen. MEADE'S headquarters.

Capt. L. H. PIERCE, late Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been promoted to be Chief Quartermaster of the Ninth Army, with the rank of Colonel.

Capt. RANSOM, assistant to Capt. CLIFFORD, at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, has been assigned to duty in the Commissary Department at the Headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps.

These promotions are well deserved, and reflect credit on the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief.

Our Capture of Artillery—How Lee Crossed the James—Steamers in the James Fired Upon.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Saturday, June 18, Via BALTIMORE, Monday, June 20.

In all 21 pieces of artillery have been captured from the enemy in our assaults upon the works at Petersburgh, besides a large number of prisoners.

When the enemy withdrew his forces in front of Gen. BUTLER, to reinforce Petersburgh, Gen. BUTLER immediately sent out a force, under Gens. TERRY and TURNER, which succeeded in destroying an important bridge and four miles of railroad track, near Walthall Junction.

EARLY'S (late LONGSTREET'S) corps crossed the James River, near Drury's Bluff, in strong force, and was seen coming down the Petersburgh turnpike as Gen. BUTLER'S forces entered their works.

Last evening, the dispatch steamer *Amanda Winslow*, while passing Wilcox's Wharf, was fired into from the north side of the James River by a rebel battery. Ten shots were fired at her, one of which passed through her hull, near the water line. No one was injured.

The James River is blockaded a few miles below Drury's Bluff, to prevent a surprise from the rebel rams.

Advices to Sunday Morning—Advancement of Our Line—All Quiet Sunday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, Sunday, June 19, 1864—6 A. M.

No positive advantage has been obtained over the enemy during the last 24 hours. There has been more or less fighting along the whole line, charges and counter charges made. Our right and left have been swung in something more than one mile, while the centre has been advanced but little. The line this morning, instead of moving in the general direction from north to south, now has the general direction of northwest and southeast; briefly, Petersburgh is half surrounded by an abatis of Yankee bayonets, within easy range of the city.

All was quiet last night; no demonstration on either side. There has been no fighting this morning.

E. A. PAUL.

KILLED JUNE 16.

Lt Bullis, 49th N Y.	Col Ramsey, 8th N J Commander of Gibbon's brigade.
Lt Chas L. Townley, 9th N H Artly	Lt-Col Lewis, 126th Pennsylvania.
Col Egan, 39th N Y Gun 1st Brigade—spine.	Lt-Col Warren, 40th N Y—shoulder.
Col Tannat, 1st N Y Lt Artly 2d brigade.	Col Baird, 120th N Y.

The Advance by Butler Upon the Railroad—Audacious Operations of a Handful of Men—Lee's Army Cut in Two and Held in Check for Several Hours, and Three Miles of the Railroad Destroyed in the Meantime.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN THE FIELD, BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Friday, June 17—P. M.

I wrote yesterday in general terms of the splendid exploit of a small part of Gen. BUTLER'S army, in pushing out upon the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad and destroying the railroad track, interrupting LEE'S process of pouring troops into Petersburgh to head off the advance of our forces upon that city. Now that I am fully informed of what Gen. BUTLER really accomplished, you will agree with me in saying that the affair, for brilliancy, dash and sheer audacity, ought to be classed with the remarkable enterprises of the war. It amounted simply to this: A force of four thousand men advanced three or four miles directly in the teeth of LEE'S veteran army, whom it succeeded in cutting in two by destroying for a distance of three miles or more the railroad over which the troops were passing as fast as trains could be run.

The details of the affair are as follows:

At daybreak on Thursday morning it was observed that the enemy in front of the position at Bermuda Hundred had vacated, excepting a thin picket line, which held the works. This being represented to Gen. BUTLER, an advance of our entire picket line was ordered for the purpose of feeling the enemy's strength. At the same time Gen. TERRY, commanding the Tenth Corps, was directed to send out Gens. FOSTER, ARMS and TURNER, with all the available force at his disposal, to follow the retreating rebels. The enemy's picket line still holding their works, offered a little resistance to our advance, but they were soon whipped into submission and 200 prisoners fell into our hands.

From conversations with the prisoners, Gen. BUTLER arrived at the conclusion that the evacuation of the works was a blunder, and further developments proved the accuracy of his judgment. It seems that the rebel troops belonging to BEAUREGARD'S command, who have garrisoned the position in Butler's front, were ordered by LEE to the defence of Petersburgh, to be relieved here by the battle-worn men of LONGSTREET'S corps. The officer in command was in too great a hurry to move after he got the order, or else misconstrued its purport, going away with his main force before LONGSTREET'S men got up.

Under these circumstances Gen. TERRY put his columns in motion, aiming to reach the railroad. FOSTER'S command went out by the Chester road, and ARMS took the old turnpike, and TURNER pushed along the lower road to Port Walthal Junction.

With characteristic prudence, Gen. TERRY posted a sufficient force on his right flank to prevent that being turned at any hazard, and with the ridiculously small force that was left afterward, moved out in search of adventures.

FOSTER'S column on the right was the first to meet the enemy, whose skirmishers were found some distance this side of the Petersburgh and Richmond turnpike, which used to figure so prominently in our operations here about a month ago. These skirmishers were driven back, and FOSTER'S men crossed the turnpike and got upon the railroad without much difficulty. Prisoners and deserters—a few of whom got within our lines—stated that they belonged to PICKETT'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps, which was represented as being the leading division of the leading corps of LEE'S army.

Reaching the railroad, a large part of our men were detailed to the work of destruction of the track, which they accomplished very thoroughly for a distance of between three and four miles, by tearing up the rails and ties, piling them in heaps and burning them, and leveling the embankments upon the roadway. Meanwhile the fighting part of the expedition was becoming hardly pressed by PICKETT, who had formed in line of battle, and was preparing to make an attack, having been reinforced heavily. This was about 4 o'clock P. M., and Gen. TERRY feeling that it would be great folly, with his three or four thousand men to engage LEE'S entire army, gave the order to withdraw. This was successfully done, and our casualities were comparatively few.

As I have before remarked, the affair was sublimely impudent on our part. A mere handful got between the great armies of BEAUREGARD and LEE, and held them in check for six or seven hours, while they deliberately employed the time in playing mischief with the railroad which, at the precise period, was of vital importance, being the chief means of getting troops into the threatened City of Petersburgh. Oh! will not Messrs. LEE, BEAUREGARD & Co. feel very small when they clearly understand that the force which brought them to a halt, and to oppose which they spent several hours in making extraordinary and complicated dispositions of their troops, was like a drop in a bucket compared to themselves! Thermopylae over again! except that here it was a level country, instead of a mountain gorge, where a brave band kept an army at bay.

While these events were happening on the railroad, Gen. WARREN, Chief Engineer of Gen. BUTLER'S department, employed his corps upon the abandoned works which the enemy had thrown up with the greatest care. Particular attention was paid to filling up the embrasures and leveling the strongest portions of the line, and a great deal of information was obtained, which will be useful in case we have to pay our respects to "ye rebs," who, today, re-occupied the position. The Eighteenth Army Corps was absent during this affair, in front of Petersburgh, holding the position it so gallantly won on Wednesday, until the Army of the Potomac should come up and relieve it. If Gen. SMITH had been with Gen. BUTLER—well, there is no use in making *post facto* prophecies; but there would have been a larger force to operate with, and LEE would probably have suffered from something more than an hour's detention.

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

My impression respecting the heavy firing on Thursday night, as stated in my letter yesterday, proves to be true. There was a great deal of powder burnt, but little harm resulted from it. HANCOCK in the centre, and BURNSIDE on the left, did most of the fighting, while SMITH merely demonstrated on the right. The ground in HANCOCK'S front is cleared, but broken by hills and ravines, high and deep, all in a high state of cultivation. It is difficult to operate advantageously over a region of this character, and the advance was slow. There was scarcely an hour of daylight after the battle began, but in that hour the Second Corps pressed the rebels back a couple of hundred yards across a ravine and up a hill slope, and were in turn pressed back themselves. The Ninth Corps' operations did not materially vary from those of the Second. Of the casualities on our side I can say but little, but it is generally reported that they were few.

SMITH'S demonstrations on the right were handsomely made. He had to move his forces over a broad pitch, whose exuberant bosom was covered with the greenest and most luxuriant of grain crops. From the commanding heights surrounding this fertile valley the view is almost unobstructed for miles—objects no larger than the human figure being plainly perceptible to the unaided eye from the position of our batteries, at least two miles away. It is rare that so excellent an opportunity of witnessing the movement of an army in the face of an enemy is afforded a spectator. At a comparatively safe distance from the danger of even a chance shell, I saw the soldiers of Gen. MARTINDALE'S division form and march over those grain fields, whose growth scarcely hid them to their knees, and intrepidly advance toward four rebel batteries on the opposite side of the Appomattox, whose guns, posted on high ground about a mile distant, for a few minutes poured in an annoying enfilading fire. A battery of 20-pounder Parrotts, on a ridge a rod or two to my left, pitched in a few shell which silenced the enemy's demonstrations with artillery. I could see from my stand-point the long lines of skirmishers on both sides strung across the fields like black dots at regular intervals, and the puffs of smoke rise lazily from their muskets in the still evening air. But it was late when the attack opened, and night's sable mantle aided the heavy gray curtain of sulphureous smoke in covering the glories and wonders of the novel scene from the view of rear observers all too soon.

But the firing did not cease until a long time after darkness, and, indeed, it was kept up at intervals during the whole night.

About 4 o'clock this morning BURNSIDE attacked the rifle-pits in front of his position, and carried them, taking some prisoners, and guns, and colors—at least so it has been affirmed and denied alternately during the day. At any rate, there is no question in my mind that he assailed the pits, for I heard a tremendous rattling of musketry in his direction.

AFFAIRS TO-DAY.

There was very little firing along the lines to-day. What took place was confined to the main to the artillery, which sent a few shells periodically into the midst of the enemy's working parties, who are engaged in the construction of rifle-pits and redoubts less than a mile distant from our lines, and in plain sight of our batteries.

I spent several hours during the day at the Friend House, which is delightfully situated just in advance of the fortifications taken on Wednesday, on a right smart hill (Virginian) commanding a magnificent view of Petersburgh apires, the Appomattox valley, our lines of pickets in the fields below, the woods on the other side of the river, and the rebel earthworks which are gradually rising between the city and our position. At this house Gen. BROOKS, commanding the First Division of the Eighteenth Corps, has his headquarters, and Gen. BURNS spends considerable time at the same place. While I was here three brass pieces in the door-yard fired at intervals of a minute or two at the enemy's fatigue parties, who could be seen busy with shovels and axes, throwing up fortifications in partially screened positions a mile and a quarter away. When a gun thundered and a shell screeched off in the direction of the rebels, it was curious to watch the effect. Our range upon the works was very accurate; and where the missile struck, up would rise a column of dust and smoke, and down would squat the diggers, to be up again in an instant after the explosion, using spades as vigorously as ever. It was the best opportunity I have had of watching men dodge shells. From actual experience, I know it to be far pleasanter to watch the experiments of others in this way than to practically test one's own capabilities. I could see all this without a glass, so near did everything appear from the elevated ground where I stood. The rebels made no attempt to return a shot for the many we devoted to them. A great deal nearer to me than the working parties were the rebel pickets. They lay stretched across the valley in rifle-pits hastily dug in the grain fields. Our pickets faced them a few hundred yards nearer. Occasionally the men on both sides would stand erect and could easily have been killed, but by mutual consent there were no shots exchanged.

To-day the Eighteenth Corps received orders to return to Bermuda Hundred, and to-night it is in its old camp. It has done excellent service during this two weeks in which it has cooperated with the Army of the Potomac, and great praise is justly awarded it and its gallant commander, everywhere. The Sixth relieved that portion of the line held by the Eighteenth in front of Petersburgh.

OBSTRUCTING COMMUNICATIONS.

The transports on the James River were annoyed to-night by a rebel field battery, which impudently came down on the north bank of the river, just above Wilcox's wharf, and the pontoon bridge over which the Army of the Potomac crossed, and fired upon the steamers *Hancock* and *Winona*. Both vessels were struck, but no person was hurt. Just opposite where this demonstration was made were a large number of barges containing the ammunition of the entire army. A few shots put into them would have seriously crippled operations. They were quickly towed up the river out of danger, and Gen. GRAHAM'S army gunboats were dispatched by Gen. BUTLER, to keep the river open.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 18.

There was very heavy firing last night in the direction of Petersburgh, both musketry and artillery. It continued all night, I am told, but I am not able to say whether we attacked, or were ourselves assaulted. Cannonading is occasionally heard as I write. (9 A. M.) H. J. W.

Details of Wednesday's Operations—Fighting of the Colored Troops—Gen. Smith's Opinion of Them—The Captured Works—Butler's Command Not to Be Merged Into the Army of the Potomac.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C., IN THE FIELD, THURSDAY, June 16, 1864.

After an early ride in from the front this morning, to mail the hastily-written letter which I sent of respecting yesterday's splendid operations of the Eighteenth Corps, I called at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters. Here I found everybody in an unusual state of excitement. News had just come in of the evacuation by the rebels of their intrenchments in front of the position at Bermuda Hundred. Presently the statement was duly verified. In came a squad of thirty prisoners, one of whom was a Second Lieutenant. Other squads followed, and in the course of a few minutes the grass in front of the guard tent was swarmed with two or three hundred fellows in shabby gray, "quiet like lambs," while a cordon of great figures, in the neat blue of the private soldier's uniform of the United States, surrounded them with loaded guns and fixed bayonets. These rebs had all been captured in their rifle-pits, where they were posted out in a very thin line, for the purpose of covering the retreat of the main body. As far as I could judge, they all wore cheerful countenances, as rebel prisoners usually do, which fact makes me think that the "Johnnies" mind very few tears when they fall into the keeping of amiable Uncle Sam.

Upon inquiry, I learned that early last evening the rebels massed in front of the weakest part of Gen. BURNSIDE'S line, as if bent upon an attack. Gen. TERRY, who is in command of the Tenth Corps, now that Gen. GILLMORE has been relieved, at once made his dispositions to meet the case, but the night passed and the enemy made no demonstrations. Suspecting the truth, Gen. TERRY, at daylight, sent out a force to reconnoitre, and the result was a discovery of the works abandoned, excepting a thin picket line, which, as I have already said, was captured.

Gen. BUTLER, on learning this state of facts, at once ordered a reconnoissance in force, when TERRY thereupon dispatched Gen. TURNER with his division to look into matters, and I have since learned that TURNER reached the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad with very little opposition. He at once set about destroying the track and wrenched it up for a long distance. I have had an opportunity of getting further information from this source,

THE RETRENCHMENT DEFENCES.

When I wrote last night I was not fully informed of the formidable character of the fortifications defending Petersburgh which were so gallantly carried by the Eighteenth Corps. True, I visited them fifteen minutes after the rebels had been driven out, but it was then almost dark, and I could get no very clear idea of the position or strength of the works. This afternoon I have ridden through them all, and am simply astounded that our troops should have got possession so easily. Why, these fortifications seem to be almost impregnable. They are thrown up on the farther side of a deep ravine, up which our fellows had to charge. And that was not all our boys had to do. Before they reached the ravine, on some portions of the line, they had to make their way in the face of a spiteful fire of grapeshot and canister across an open space from one-eighth to a quarter of a mile wide, every inch of which was obstructed by felled trees or entanglements and pitfalls. How they reached the strong positions of the enemy under these circumstances is a mystery I cannot fathom. The only explanation that occurs to me is that the wonderfully rapid fire of our artillery quite demoralized the rebel young gentlemen, who are commanded by doughty Gen. WISE. I don't wonder at all if "ye rebs" were demoralized. We had been so quiet all the afternoon along our lines. The "Johnnies" had it all their own way. Gen. SMITH, appreciating these circumstances, quietly made his disposition of forces and opened upon the enemy with a fury which has been seldom equaled. Sixteen pieces of artillery blurted out in unison their deafening compliments, and so suddenly that everybody on our side was startled, except the very few who were acquainted with the programme.

The whole fight did not last more than twenty minutes. At the end of that time we had captured sixteen guns with their caissons, horses, ammunition, &c., besides quantities of camp and garrison equipage, intrenching tools and other property. About three hundred prisoners also fell into our hands, one of whom was a Lieutenant-Colonel, and last, but not least, a battle flag, which was brought in by one of the regiments of Basils brigade, and presented to Gen. BUTLER.

In these brilliant operations of the Eighteenth Corps the conduct of HINKS' division of colored troops is deserving of unmeasured praise. These negroes had the hardest part of the rebel line to carry. They did their work gallantly, and their commendation is heard on every hand. Gen. SMITH had not been favorably impressed by what negro troops had heretofore accomplished in the battles where they have been engaged, and it was with serious misgiving that he intrusted them with the important work of making the advance upon the left. Their splendid conduct he fully appreciates, and he told me this afternoon that he should make special mention of them in his official report. The enemy did very little to disturb us during the night.

The day, up to this hour, (4 P. M.,) has been remarkably quiet. The spires of Petersburgh towergrandly up about two miles distant from our line of battle, and the streets and houses are visible by the help of good glasses. From the heights, which we garrison, the city is entirely at the mercy of our artillery, but there seems to be no disposition on our part to attack. The rebels this morning, from batteries across the Appomattox, threw shells for an hour or two, into our lines. There were a great many narrow escapes reported, but I have heard of no special injury to anybody.

Gen. GRANT, this afternoon, visited the captured works. He expressed himself confident that these fortifications were the key of Petersburgh, and he could march his army into the place whenever he chose.

I have just learned that an order has been issued by Gen. MEADE to attack the enemy at 9 P. M., for the purpose of feeling his strength in front. The movement will be participated in by three corps, viz: the Ninth, (BURNSIDE,) on the extreme left; the Second, (HANCOCK,) in the centre, and the Eighteenth (SMITH) on the left, resting on the Appomattox. I shall stop writing, and sally out to see the battle.

Before I finish, let me add a fact which I have just been told, going to prove the valorous conduct of the negro troops in yesterday's charge. *Col. Wright's regiment, the First United States, lost nine of the twenty officers with which it went into the fight*, and had twenty enlisted men killed, and one hundred and ten wounded. The names of the injured officers are: Capt. Rich, Company C, severely wounded; Lieut. Hill, Company C, severely; Lieut. Barnham, Company C, slightly; Lieut. Kilpatrick, Company D, severely; Capt. Parris, Company E, slightly; Capt. Brazie, Company F, slightly; Lieut. Parker, Company F, slightly; Capt. Houston, Company I, slightly; Lieut. Simonson, Company I, severely.

10 P. M.—The Ninth, Second and Eighteenth Corps attacked the enemy according to programme, at 6 o'clock. The movement was inaugurated with heavy artillery firing, and the infantry almost simultaneously advanced along our extended line. The rebels replied promptly to our fire, developing themselves in considerable force, both of artillery and infantry. Our troops had to pass from the heights we have held down into the valley of the Appomattox, to reach the enemy, who were posted on the opposite elevated ground across the river, about two miles distant. It was a sublime sight to witness our long lines of battle moving over the corn and oat fields in the direction of the rebel batteries. Skirmishers deployed a hundred yards in advance of the solid supporting columns, banners flaunting, and officers on horseback directing the advance. But the marvelous and exciting spectacle was soon shut from view, by clouds of dense smoke from the belching cannon and rattling muskets, which also changed the position of the sun to about noon. Most of the firing was done by the Ninth and Second Corps. What it has resulted in I am unable to say. For an hour and a half it was almost incessant, when it gradually dwindled down to a sporadic volley. I am inclined to think that the rebels were found in greater numbers than were expected, and that our forces were quietly withdrawn. Ambulances, with cursing drivers and wounded men, are now passing headquarters toward the hospitals in the rear, but I have no means at this moment of knowing whether our losses are heavy—I incline to the belief that they are not.

I am told that Gen. BURNSIDE'S command is not to be here-to-fore identified with the Army of the Potomac, but will operate on the right wing of the grand army, independently of Gen. MEADE.

I forward herewith a list of the white soldiers of the Eighteenth Corps, received yesterday and to-day, at the field hospital. H. J. W.

The Operations of Thursday—Advance of the Army of the Potomac Upon Petersburgh—The Pontooning of the James—The Negro Troops.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Four corps of the army having crossed the James River in safety, leaving one corps, with one division (WILSON'S) of cavalry to protect the crossing of the trains and the rear, operations against Richmond were reserved. On Tuesday, the 14th, the Eighteenth Corps, Gen. SMITH, which embarked on transports at the White House, the 12th and 13th inst., passed up James River, and were disembarked at Bermuda Hundred. This corps immediately moved up the left bank of the Appomattox for a few miles, when it crossed that stream and marched in the direction of Petersburgh. Only a short distance had been gained before a small force of the enemy were encountered. He was steadily forced back, until a stand was made at a point some two miles from the river, where there was an earth fortification, flanked by formidable intrenchments. At this point a most sanguinary contest took place, the details of which, and of the whole movement of this column, have been furnished you by another correspondent. The negro command attached to the Eighteenth Corps, gained unperishable honors at the fort referred to—words of praise, indeed, are spoken by every one—for making a dashing charge, capturing a fort, together with two guns and between 300 and 400 prisoners. As well may be imagined, the contest was a fearful one; and the negroes, many of them smarting under the infamous butchery of their comrades at Fort Pillow and elsewhere, proved themselves to be fully equal in personal prowess to the "best men" of the self-vaunted people of the South. In evidence of this, it is related by responsible eyewitnesses that some of these men, who received fatal and other severe wounds in the charge, brought off their muskets with them.

Driven from their stronghold, the enemy fell back sullenly to their works, constructed immediately in front of Petersburgh, which they occupied with a force. The Second Corps, Gen. HANCOCK, which crossed the James River from near Charles City Court-house during the day and night previous, opportunely arrived and relieved the overworked Eighteenth Corps in the earth works that command and command (during the day, together with 16 pieces of artillery, in which the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York acted a conspicuous part. The works erected by the enemy for defensive purposes, by a little digging, were speedily rendered useful for offensive operations. The enemy's force first encountered was commanded by Gen. WISE, but only a few hours had elapsed after the fight had been opened in sight of Petersburgh, then Gen. BEAUREGARD came down from Richmond, and during yesterday and to-day the enemy have been pouring their troops into Petersburgh both by railroad and on foot from Richmond; and the opinion is freely expressed in army circles that the fate of the rebellion will be decided between this point and the rebel Capital.

Yesterday and to-day the Ninth and Fifth Army Corps crossed the James, and are now in position for effective service. Up to this hour of writing, 9 o'clock P. M., only portions of the Eighteenth and Second Army Corps have been engaged.

It is too early in the fight to predict what will be the result of the contest imminently at this point. The capture of Petersburgh will be one important step taken toward the capture of Richmond. This place being on the most direct railroad between the northern and southern portions of the so-called Confederacy, and within striking distance of the only line of communication between these points left, the capture of Petersburgh assumes as much importance as a basis for military operations against Richmond never before, I believe, fully appreciated. The army never was in better spirits or more sanguine of the final triumph of the Union cause. During this whole campaign the fact has been fully demonstrated that a large and apparently unwieldy army, with all its trappings and munitions of war, can be made as movable, when a master mind has the direction of affairs, as an army of one-fourth its size. Five times during a period of less than five weeks LEE has been forced to abandon formidable works to follow up this army, until he is forced into a position where the commencement looks like a beginning of the end. Petersburgh is defended by two principal forts, intrenchments, redoubts and rifle pits; our army has already secured all of these except the last line before mentioned, and when this last line has been taken the forts themselves will soon be made to succumb. As I write, the left of the Eighteenth and a part of the Second Corps are hotly engaged, and before closing I may have something more definite to communicate in regard to the fall of Petersburgh, the church spires of which are plainly visible.

The pontoon bridges across the James River are the largest ever put down in this country. No person without actual experience can fully realize the difficulties surrounding such an undertaking. One of the bridges, which was laid under the immediate and personal superintendence of Capt. NEWELL, Company G, 50th Regiment New-York Volunteers, engineers, is composed of one hundred pontoons. When the swift current of the James is borne in mind, it is almost impossible to believe that such a bridge could be put down in the brief space of three and a half hours, as this was. The bridge was completed at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and just as it was about to be put to use the careless pilot of a ferry-boat ran into the structure, so that most of the work has to be done over again.

Everybody seems to have negro on the brain in the army. I may be pardoned for again alluding to the colored troops in this letter. A single day's work has wiped out a mountain of prejudice, and fairly turned the popular current of feeling to this army in favor of the dusky-headed race; and every one who has been with them on the field has some story to relate of their gallant conduct, in battle, or their personal and social qualities. The capture of the forts before referred to is related, among other things, as evidence of their manhood and gallantry; taking prisoners in the exciting moments of actual hand-to-hand fighting, in face of the Fort Pillow and other similar rebel atrocities perpetrated upon their colored compatriots in arms, elsewhere, as evidence of their humanity—that they are really something more than the stolid brute, such as some people profess to believe. But, next to bravery, one impromptu act of theirs has done more than all else to remove a supposed natural prejudice against them. Wounded officers of two different brigades, in the Second Corps, tell me that, when they relieved the colored troops in front Wednesday night, their men had been out of rations all day, and were very hungry, as may well be supposed. When this fact became known to the negroes, to use the expressive language of a wounded officer, "They emptied their haversacks and gave the contents to our men." The colored troops, I have had opportunity to know, bear their losses meekly—as becomes men. Hitherto after the vile oath and offensive epithet will not be blurted out against the negro soldier and in his presence, upon every favorable opportunity, some one generously, however upon the provocation. This will be exclusively confined to the privileged orators, who are never at the front when danger is here.

E. A. PAUL.

The Second Corps in Line at Petersburgh—Assault on the Rebel's Lines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va. FRIDAY, June 17, 1864.

After a severe march of twenty-four hours from Fort Powhatan, on the James, at which point it crossed, the Second Corps, under HANCOCK, reached this place on the evening of the 15th. A portion of this command was immediately placed in position occupying in part the earthworks captured the day previous by Gen. BURNS'S troops, in which, by the way, the negro troops figured conspicuously. These works offer an advantageous position to our troops, commanding the Prince George turnpike, which is strongly held by BURNS, much to the discomfiture of the enemy, who last night made six desperate attempts to retake their lost works and drive BURNS from the position across the road. Each attempt was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

The ball opened yesterday evening at six o'clock with a general attack by the Eighteenth Corps on the right; the Second in the centre, and BURNSIDE on the left. BURNS, within fifteen minutes, took his first line of works in his front and held them; the second he found too strong.

W.

CASUALTIES.

EIGHTEENTH CORPS—WOUNDED JUNE 15 AND 17.

J E Cole, C, 142d N Y—hand.	J Hutchinson, 142d N Y—thigh.
H F S Graves, E, 96th N Y—shoulder.	Wm Ray, F, 96th N Y—breast.
John Baker, Co A, 11th Penn—thigh.	H Owens, G, 96 N Y—hand.
B Bixby, K, 12th N Y—hand.	Jas Gay Brown, H, 12th N Y—thigh.
J A McCoy, K, 12th N Y—leg.	Chas Harvey, A, 96th N Y—shoulder.

Continued on the Eighth Page.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Cape Race.

More Depredations by the Pirate Alabama.

BURNING OF TEN SHIP RECRUITS.

The Irish Parliament Question in the House of Lords.

Speech of Mr. Disraeli.

Lord Russell Complains of American Interference.

Adderley Resents it for John Bull.

Conference.

Affairs on the Danish Frontier.

Capture of Duppel.

Retreat of the Danes.

Bombardment of Alsen.

Reported Capture of Fredericia.

Rumored Abdication of the King of Denmark.

Reported Defeat of the Austrians.

Prussian Victory.

Capture of Eckernforde.

Capture of Schleswig.

Capture of Flensburg.

Capture of Hadersleben.

Capture of Apenrade.

Capture of Sonderburg.

Capture of Alsen.

Capture of Fredericia

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 29—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce at the seaboard cities for the week ending this day are indicated in the following statement:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New-York	29,000	120,000	80,000	60,000	10,000	2,000
Boston	12,000	40,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	1,000
Philadelphia	8,000	30,000	15,000	8,000	2,000	500
Baltimore	6,000	25,000	12,000	5,000	1,000	300
Total	55,000	215,000	127,000	83,000	18,000	3,800

The exports for the same cities for the week are:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New-York	18,000	85,000	60,000	40,000	8,000	1,500
Boston	7,000	30,000	15,000	6,000	3,000	800
Philadelphia	4,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	1,000	200
Baltimore	3,000	18,000	8,000	3,000	500	100
Total	32,000	153,000	93,000	53,000	12,500	2,600

Stocks of grain in store at the principal cities on the 22d inst. were:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New-York	1,250,000	980,000	620,000	210,000	45,000
Boston	410,000	310,000	180,000	60,000	12,000
Philadelphia	320,000	240,000	140,000	45,000	8,000
Baltimore	280,000	210,000	120,000	38,000	6,000
Total	2,260,000	1,740,000	1,060,000	353,000	71,000

Corresponding totals one year ago were: Wheat, 1,980,000 bush.; Corn, 1,510,000 bush.; Oats, 940,000 bush.; Barley, 310,000 bush.; Rye, 62,000 bush.

Freight rates by lake and rail to the seaboard have advanced 1½d per bushel for wheat and 1d for corn since the 15th inst. Lake rates are now 4½d for wheat and 3½d for corn to Buffalo, with rail rates to New-York at 6½d and 5½d respectively. Canal boat rates have risen from 2s 6d to 3s per bushel. Ocean freights are unchanged, with steamers quoting 4d for wheat and 3½d for corn to Liverpool, and sailing vessels at 5s 6d and 4s 9d respectively.

Flour exports for the week were 32,000 barrels, against 41,000 barrels the previous week and 28,000 barrels in the corresponding week last year. Wheat exports were 153,000 bushels, against 198,000 bushels and 95,000 bushels. Corn exports were 93,000 bushels, against 120,000 bushels and 67,000 bushels.

Butter is 2c below the high point of last week. Cheese is unchanged. Eggs are 1c lower. Pork is 25c lower. Lard is unchanged. Beef is steady. Hops are dull and nominal.

Receipts of live cattle at the Bull's Head Yards, Bergen Point, Communipaw and Jersey City for the week ending this day were 4,200 head, against 4,500 head last week and 3,800 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 1c per pound, and the market closes weak. Sheep and lambs are in fair supply and unchanged in price. Hogs are in light supply and 1c lower.

Receipts of beef cattle at the Chicago Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 18,000 head, against 21,000 head last week and 16,000 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 15c per 100 pounds, and the market closes weak. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 10c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Cincinnati Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 6,800 head, against 7,200 head last week and 5,900 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 10c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 15c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 14,500 head, against 16,200 head last week and 12,800 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 20c per 100 pounds, and the market closes weak. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 10c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Kansas City Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 9,500 head, against 10,200 head last week and 8,100 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 15c per 100 pounds, and the market closes weak. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 10c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Omaha Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 7,800 head, against 8,400 head last week and 6,900 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 10c per 100 pounds, and the market closes weak. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Louisville Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 3,200 head, against 3,500 head last week and 2,800 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 10c per 100 pounds, and the market closes weak. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Indianapolis Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 2,100 head, against 2,400 head last week and 1,900 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Milwaukee Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 1,600 head, against 1,800 head last week and 1,400 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Detroit Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 1,200 head, against 1,300 head last week and 1,100 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Cleveland Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 1,000 head, against 1,100 head last week and 900 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Buffalo Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 800 head, against 900 head last week and 700 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Pittsburgh Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 1,500 head, against 1,600 head last week and 1,300 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Wheeling Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 600 head, against 700 head last week and 500 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Zanesville Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 400 head, against 500 head last week and 300 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Columbus Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 500 head, against 600 head last week and 400 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Dayton Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 300 head, against 400 head last week and 200 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Springfield Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 200 head, against 300 head last week and 100 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Hamilton Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 100 head, against 200 head last week and 50 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Middletown Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 50 head, against 100 head last week and 25 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Xenia Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 25 head, against 50 head last week and 10 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Lebanon Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 10 head, against 25 head last week and 5 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Wilmington Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 5 head, against 10 head last week and 2 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Washington Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 2 head, against 5 head last week and 1 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Baltimore Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 1 head, against 2 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Philadelphia Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 1 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Boston Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the New-York Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Albany Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Troy Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Schenectady Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Saratoga Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Glens Falls Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Whitehall Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Fort Edward Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Hudson Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Catskill Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Kingston Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Poughkeepsie Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Newburgh Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Peekskill Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Tarrytown Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Sing Sing Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Ossining Stock Yards for the week ending this day were 0 head, against 0 head last week and 0 head the corresponding week last year. Prices have declined 5c per 100 pounds, and the market closes dull. Sheep are in fair supply and unchanged. Hogs are in heavy supply and 5c lower.

Receipts of cattle at the Croton

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Queen's Evidence.

WINTER GARDEN—Fenton Massimo—Fra Diavolo—Dead-Head Ball.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Cinderella; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

BOWERY THEATRE—To Parents and Guardians—Tom Tiddler's Ground.

WOOD'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio. A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Mason Pauline Cushman, Gen. Sherman Guard, Pastor Guard, Grant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Pictures, Dismal Dungeon, &c., &c. Six Shows Under One Roof. Admission 25 Cts.

IRVING HALL—Concerts.

MME. HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—No. 720 Broadway—Dramatic Girls.

KELLER'S—No. 663 Broadway—New Programme of Magic.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. GRANT is up to last night. During Sunday and yesterday there were no military operations of any moment, and everything remained quiet. On Friday and Saturday the fighting was quite severe, and our losses considerable, one dispatch setting them down at eight thousand killed and wounded. The advantages gained on those days do not appear to have been particularly decisive, though the rebels were so far forced back that our advanced lines are now within one mile of Petersburgh, and the city is in plain sight under our guns, and can be destroyed with ease should Gen. GRANT order it done. The rebel line is described as forming a semi-circle in front of Petersburgh, with the flanks resting on the Appomattox.

Gen. BUTLER'S movement upon the railroad between Richmond and Petersburgh on Thursday was by a very small force, in the face of Lee's advancing army. Notwithstanding the proximity of the large rebel forces, our troops effectually destroyed three or four miles of the road, and detained LEE'S troops nearly a whole day, while Gen. SMITH was making his attack on the enemy at Petersburgh.

A rebel battery appeared on the north bank of the James on Saturday and fired into two of our transports, without doing any damage. The army gunboats soon drove the enemy off.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs that he was premature in announcing that the rebels had retreated behind the Chattahoochee, though he so stated upon the authority of his corps commanders. He finds the rebel flanks considerably withdrawn, but says that they still hold Kenesaw Mountain as the apex of their position.

Gen. FOSTER informs the War Department that he is in receipt of a dispatch from the rebel Commander at Charleston, stating that five Union General officers, prisoners of war, have been placed in those portions of Charleston subject to our fire. Gen. FOSTER asks and has received permission to have an equal number of rebel General officers exposed to similar peril from the enemy's fire.

FROM EUROPE.

The Montreal Company's steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 9th, and Londonderry on the 10th inst., passed Cape Race at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, bringing intelligence five days later. There is nothing notable in the news. The Dano-German Conference had made no practical progress. It was stated, however, on the authority of a Paris paper, that the Germans consent to the prolongation of the armistice for another fortnight. Denmark absolutely refuses to treat for a settlement on the Schleswig line. The Conference was adjourned to the 25th of June. Russia has transferred to the House of Oldenburgh all the claims of the imperial family of Russia to the Holstein succession. A debate had taken place in the House of Commons, on the question of Federal recruiting in Ireland, and strong representations were made against it by Lord RUSSELL, who is said to have made complaints of the non-attention of the United States authorities to the representations of Lord LYONS on the subject. A moderate Temperance Bill had been defeated in the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority. M. DE KIRKIAKOFF, the Russian Minister at Rome, is recalled, as a mark, it is said, of the Czar's displeasure at the Pope's proceedings relative to Poland. The duty upon most kinds of goods exported from Russia and Poland, for purposes of European commerce, has been abolished. The ship *Rockingham*, from Cuba for Queenstown, was burnt by the pirate *Alabama*, on the 23d of April, in lat. 18° south, lon. 32° west. The *Alabama* was spoken on the following day by a vessel which had arrived at London.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum yesterday, and were adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

The Mayor and School Inspectors of the Wards comprising the First District under the new school law, met yesterday to choose Trustees of Schools for the Fourth Ward, and to fill vacancies occasioned by the recent removals. Eight Trustees were removed, and one remained under the new law; therefore, only four more were to be chosen, making a board of five members. LOUIS LOSSMAN, PATRICK CRAW, DANIEL LEARY and WM. KEARNEY were appointed. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The TAX COMMISSIONERS' difficulty is still unsettled. Yesterday the new board were handing to the old board to serve papers upon them, in accordance with the recent decision of the Superior Court, but the old board members would not be served. It is disputed that the difficulty can be carried to the Court of Appeals, but is believed that an appeal will be made by the old board, if

to the Supreme Court, to carry the matter to that higher court.

ALLEGED "GREAT FAILURE A VERY SMALL ONE."—In the courts just at present. Yesterday morning he was before Judge CARDOZO at 10 o'clock in a motion to have the order compelling him to file security for costs as a non-resident revoked. Said in support of his motion he read his affidavit, setting forth in detail the facts, making him a resident. At 11 o'clock he was in the General Sessions, fully prepared to assist the District-Attorney in obtaining a verdict against JOHN CHANCY as a criminal calumniator. This case was however postponed.

A young man named JOHN CASTLE was brought before Coroner NAUMANN yesterday, on charge of being the murderer of Policeman GEORGE W. DURYEA, who, it will be remembered, was shot at the corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, on the 10th of May last, while in the discharge of his duty.

A ratification meeting of the Ninth Ward Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club was held last evening at the Bloecker Building. Addresses were delivered by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and Rev. Dr. FOSTER.

VALLANDIGHAM was burned in effigy by the students of Princeton College, on the night of June 13.

The Government Stocks were firm yesterday, and the Railway Shares, at the close of the day, higher than on Saturday. Gold and Exchange 1 per cent. higher. Money easy.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky opened briskly yesterday at generally advanced prices, but closed less buoyantly. Cotton, Oils, Groceries, Hides, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Seeds and Spices were held with much firmness, but were inactive. The freight market was stronger, with heavier engagements.

The Cattle Market at ALLERTON'S opens this week at prices still more favorable to buyers than last week; 3,162 fresh bullocks were offered yesterday. Government agents were at the yards, and bought a fine lot of 65 head. With a shorter supply than last week, the market has declined, we should judge, from 1c.@1lc. prices ranging from 11c.@13c., net, medium to good bullocks selling at about 12c.@17c. The weather was very warm yesterday, tending to depreciate the price of still-fed cattle. The market was not very brisk. Sheep are in good supply, but inactive, generally selling at 9c.@9½c. for shorn, live weight; 7½c. for extra.

The Chicago Convention.

The Copperhead managers, after a good deal of blinking and boggling, have finally concluded to take the bull by the horns. They have settled not to postpone their convention. Under the circumstances, it is the best decision for them. The postponement until September would have been equivalent to an abandonment by them of the field altogether. It would have been taken by the people as a confession that they had no stomach for the fight, and were anxious to delay it to the latest hour possible. No party, in any circumstances, can afford to leave any considerable portion of an election canvass without an organized opposition; for mere opposition without organization never amounts to anything. Least of all would such inaction fall to be ruinous now, when the minds of the people are so keenly alive to the great issue of the day, and are so impatient of everything that looks like false dealing with these issues.

The Anti-Administration party, if it cared to exist longer as a party at all, had no alternative but to take their stand at Chicago, at the time appointed. And yet, how to do it—there's the rub. It is apparent that there is an entire contrariety of opinion between two portions of the party—that one portion is for the immediate and unequivocal adoption of a peace policy, and the other for at least ostensibly supporting the war. The peace section of the party has as much the advantage in talent as it has in boldness and consistency. Though they style themselves peace men, they are known not to be men of a very yielding disposition. Without much doubt they will be in a minority in the convention, but the tone of all their organs indicates that they will insist to the bitter end on having both a platform and a candidate inclined to their side of the party. Indeed, if half of what is said by them is literally acted upon, there will be an actual bolting from the party by the peace men, and an independent nomination, unless a large concession is made to their views. But the great difficulty is that no such concession can be made without making the destruction of the party sure. It is manifest to everybody that the great majority of the people are for the war. However diverse may be their opinions concerning the manner in which the war has been conducted, they still go for its prosecution until its original purpose is fulfilled. No party can directly oppose this feeling and prosper. The shrewder managers of the Anti-Administration party perfectly well understand this. They mean that the convention shall assume no such attitude. But to prevent this and at the same time satisfy the restless spirits which are for peace, is a task which would seem to be beyond the compass of any political adroitness.

The return of VALLANDIGHAM is a new embarrassment. The Administration evidently do not choose to interfere with him, because satisfied that the only injury he can do will be an injury to its opponents. VALLANDIGHAM is an earnest thoroughpaced peace man. He was one of the five in the House who originally voted against the appropriation of money for the maintenance of the war; and, whatever else may be said of him, he has maintained his consistency throughout. He is a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and will doubtless take a very active part in its proceedings. That action will all go to strengthen the position and the demands of the peace wing of the party; and whatever does that inevitably distracts and weakens the party.

As between the peace men of the party and the temporizing war men, we confess that our good wishes go with the former, rather than with the latter. We have far more respect for those who honestly advocate an abandonment of the war, than for those who pretend to be in its favor, and yet work all the while to embarrass and frustrate it. The war is either a monstrous crime not to be tolerated at all, or it is a patriotic duty demanding the whole-souled support. Between the Union party and the peace wing of the Opposition party, there is really no sound ground to stand upon. No member of the Union party holds himself bound to approve of every action of the Government connected with the war. It is certain that the Government, being human, and therefore fallible, has made many mistakes. Every supporter of the Government is free to judge those mistakes. This, in fact, is not only the right but the duty of every true Union man. Without it, public opinion, which is our indispensable support of the Government, could not be kept strong and healthy. But this occasional dissent from the action of the Administration in certain details of the war, has nothing in common with the systematic, indiscriminate opposition which has been maintained against the war policy of the Administration. So far as the general plan of the war is concerned, it is impossible to devise any other effectual one than that which Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is now working out with such grand ability. To clamor against the war, as now conducted, is simply to clamor against the war itself. All pretences of doing it, in good faith, to this war, are but an insult to the public intelligence. The opponents of the Administration, who make no such pretences, are far better deserving of respectful consideration than the other class. It is not probable that they will succeed at Chicago, but at all events they better deserve to rule the party than their half-hearted, insidious, deceptive competitors.

The Results of Volunteering and the $300 Exemption Clause.

The House Military Committee had yesterday under consideration the subject of commutation in connection with the new Conscription Bill, and it is understood that a majority of the committee favor the repeal of the $300 exemption clause. It is doubted, however, and we think with a fair show of reason, whether the House will sustain the views of the majority. If Senator WILSON reports the facts correctly, when he states that, mainly by means of volunteering, the Government has raised, within a period of little more than eight months, not less than six hundred thousand men, there is an argument presented in favor of maintaining the law as it stands, which we take to be altogether too cogent, practical and to the point, to be set aside merely to sustain an abstract theory of the policy of retaining a fixed rate of commutation. It is true, a very large portion of the six hundred thousand recruits of whom Mr. WILSON speaks, are reënlisted men. But that fact, so far from detracting from the merits of the argument, brings out its force, in the strongest possible light. It shows that the United States service, mainly sustained as it has been by volunteering, presents a claim upon those who have entered it, which would be altogether wanting in the case of an absolute conscription. Of the vast body of reënlisted soldiers, there was not a man who had not in the first instance volunteered for the army. And in so far as the exemption fee established under the existing act has tended to maintain the volunteer character of the service, by furnishing a fund for the dispensation of liberal bounties, it has been an unquestionable support to the military requirements of the Government.

Mr. WILSON'S figures, whatever they were originally intended to prove, show that after two and a half years of war the service is supplied at the rate of about nine hundred thousand men a year, with just only so much of a compulsory provision in the law as to serve the purpose of a reasonable stimulus to local recruiting bodies throughout the country. Few and far between have been the cases where the conscript had no resource left him but to march to the field, to the neglect of pressing and imperative obligations requiring him to remain at home. Where local volunteer committees have failed to organize a system of relief, such as we have had in successful operation here, we venture to say that in almost all deserving cases the contributions of private friendship have found the ways and means of relief—and this they have done mainly by means of the clause in the Conscription Act which is now threatened with deletion.

We assume in looking at the question in this aspect, that the War Department keeps steadily in view that it is important, not merely to have the ranks of the army numerically full, but that it has a keen regard for the disposition and temper with which men enter the service. We assume, also, that the department no longer regards it as necessary to have a military conscription put in force as an assertion of the power of the Government. It desires, doubtless, to have *willing* men in the service. And it is in no way committed to the theories of the Directory, which first sought to make an absolute conscription a part of the regular military system of France. What we want is the simple stimulus of a qualified act of conscription which, while it brings home to the conviction of every citizen a clear sense of the duty he owes to the State, shall foster, rather than discourage, that volunteer spirit which has already sustained the honor of the National Army and the credit of the National Government in a hundred battle-fields.

To the House, the country will look for a temperate and conservative decision of a question so deeply affecting all classes of the community, so that, while provision is made for sustaining the hands of the Government in the unparalleled exigences of the time, it is made with as little excess of arbitrary authority as comports with the public safety. The simplest, and, we believe, the wisest solution of the matter is to leave the commutation clause of the act as it stands, and let the measure, as otherwise amended, become law with the least possible delay, so that our volunteer recruiting boards may be stirred up in right earnest to their duty, and the wants of the army be amply and speedily supplied.

INTERFERENCE TO OUR TROOPS.—We have read with great satisfaction the accounts of the excellent behavior of the colored troops in our armies during the recent battles. They come from perfectly reliable and disinterested sources, and leave no doubt that in all the essential qualities of good soldiers they are fully up to the requirements of the service. But we submit in some of our contemporaries that it is not necessary to disparage the character of our white soldiers, in order to give the colored troops their just praise. We notice in one or two City journals special mention made of the fact that in some instances not a colored soldier flinched, while the whites "stuck." It is quite possible that in individual cases this may have been true; but it is absurd to cite them as evidences of the superiority of negroes over our own soldiers. Nothing is to be gained in any quarter by such misrepresentations, while gross and unpardonable injustice is done to as brave troops as ever fought for a just cause anywhere on the face of the earth. We rejoice to know that full justice will be done by both the Government and people to the colored soldiers who have been brought into the service; but it certainly is not necessary or proper that others should be disparaged.

A SMALL LIE NAILED.—The following paragraph has been floating through the press for two or three weeks:

"The Rochester Union states that HOWARD of the TIMES, and HENRY J. RAYMOND spent the evening before the appearance of the bogus proclamation together, and it is currently reported that among those who operated under the influence of the forgery was one of the editors of the TIMES, (not Mr. RAYMOND,) who cleared $40,000."

This is false from beginning to end. The person named had not even seen HOWARD for months before the appearance of the bogus proclamation, nor did anybody connected with the TIMES in any capacity, as editor, reporter, correspondent, printer's devil or anything else, make a dollar out of the forgery or in consequence of it, in any way, shape or manner.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

TAX BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill had a session to-day of some five hours, and agreed on about sixty amendments. This evening they will hold another session, and will no doubt finish it to-morrow, and report it the day after. The disputed point on whisky will be left till the last. It is believed they will adopt CHASE'S suggestion of imposing a tax of $1 50 after July.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAUSE.

The House Military Committee considered the question to-day of repealing the three hundred dollar exemption clause. They have concluded not to take definite action till a conference is had with the Senate Military Committee. The question will be finally disposed of to-morrow in joint meeting. Its passage by Congress at this session is very doubtful.

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS MEMBERS.

The Committee on Elections will take action to-morrow on the question of admitting Arkansas Senators, and, after reporting to House committee, will ask to be discharged.

COMMITTEE FROM THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

A Committee from the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterians, headed by Drs. HARPER and CAHOON, arrived in this city to-night, and will wait on President LINCOLN to-morrow.

STAFF AND REGIMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The War Department has ordered all staff and regimental medical officers, now on leave, in the Department of the East, in New-Jersey, the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and the eastern part of Maryland, if able to travel, to report to the nearest Medical Director for examination. Those found unfit for active service in the field, but able to do hospital duty, will report immediately at the hospital at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Maryland, for such duty as the surgeon in charge may require of them.

SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS TO REPORT TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

By an order just issued from the War Department, all sick and wounded officers absent from their commands, and not fit for duty in the field, but able to sit on Courts-Martial, are commanded to immediately report their names and address to the Adjutant-General's office at Washington.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE AT THE ARSENAL.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to Maj. RIPLEY, Commandant of the Washington Arsenal:

"The funeral and all other expenses incident to the interment of the sufferers by the recent catastrophe at the Arsenal will be paid by the War Department. You will not spare any means to express the respect and sympathy of the Government for the deceased and their surviving friends."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

A DISPATCH FROM HAVANA RELATIVE TO DON ARGUELLES.

The President to-day communicated to the Senate a dispatch dated June 16, from THOMAS SAVAGE, Acting Consul-General at Havana, relative to the case of Don JOSE AUGUSTIN ARGUELLES, and the statement that his arrest was sought because of his opposition to the slave trade. It appears that ARGUELLES captured slaves in the expedition, as was his official duty; but instead of surrendering them to the Governor-General, he sold a portion of them and accounted for them by reporting that they died of the small-pox and had been buried; and he bribed a curate to attest it. The testimony shows that thirty-eight were sold to one man, twelve to another, and the rest were distributed in a similar way. Capt.-Gen. DULCE, who has been so much abused by ARGUELLES, has been very efficient in capturing slave expeditions, claiming that but five have escaped him during his administration, while four and a half of another have been captured.

Consul-General SAVAGE further avers that the story of ARGUELLES' wife's presence in New-York is not true. He represents that these captured slaves surrendered to the Governor-General are termed "*Emancipados*," and contracts with planters at a nominal sum are made for their temporary service; but that great frauds are perpetrated upon them, a common one being to report a portion of them dead, or when other slaves die to testify to the deaths of emancipados instead, by which they are retained in Slavery.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved and signed the bill regulating the coasting trade, by which it is provided that any boat, sloop, or other vessel of the United States navigating the waters on our Northern, Northwestern and Northeastern frontiers, otherwise than by oar, shall be enrolled and licensed in such form as other vessels, which enrollment and license shall authorize them to be employed either in the coasting or foreign trade on those frontiers. They are in every other respect liable to the rules, regulations and penalties now in force relating to registered and licensed vessels.

The President has also approved and signed the act to prohibit certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, commonly called the "Gold Bill," and also the bill providing that all goods, wares and merchandise in the public stores and warehouses, on which no duties are unpaid, and which shall have been in bond for more than one year and less than three years, may be entered for consumption, and the bonds cancelled at any time before the first day of September next, on payment of the duties and charges, according to the laws in force at the time the goods shall be withdrawn.

THE SENATE REFUSES TO STRIKE OUT THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAUSE.

The result of the Senate's action to-night on the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act was a refusal by three majority to strike out the $300 commutation

clause. The motion to strike out was made by Senator [illegible], who will have a meeting on the subject to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations: Col. Wm. C. BRADLEY, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, to be Brigadier-General; Col. HENRY W. BIRD, Seventh Iowa, to be Brigadier-General; Francis Granwood, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas; JOHN E. FERGUS, of Wisconsin, to be Consul-General for the British Provinces in North America; and in the event of said Fergus declining acceptance, as aforesaid, shall refuse or fail to furnish the required quota, then and in that event the whole or such part of said annuities as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem adequate to procure substitutes, shall be withheld from the annual payment and shall be placed in the Treasury along with the commutation fund heretofore paid for a like purpose, and reserved further that the moneys thus raised may be employed by the Government for the purpose of maintaining peace, and protecting from hostile incursion of Indians in the territories, and of relieving such troops as are now engaged in that duty.

MR. SULLIVAN.

A report has reached here that Gen. SPRAGUE has relieved Gen. SULLIVAN of his command, and ordered him to report at Fortress Monroe as under arrest and await a court-martial; but that Gen. GRANT, upon learning the fact stated above, released Gen. SULLIVAN from arrest and ordered him to report to Washington and await further orders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan to-day, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $200,000.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the British steamer *Siren*, of Beaufort, N. C., with a cargo of liquors, hoop iron, paper, cheese, lead, &c., by the United States steamer *Keystone State*, Commander FRANCIS CROSBY. The prize is an iron screw steamer, schooner rigged, and of eighty-seven tons burden.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

THE ARGUELLES CASE.

A message from the President was received, communicating letters and papers relative to Mexican affairs; also, one covering a statement of THOS. SAVAGE, Vice Consul-General at Havana, in regard to the Arguelles case.

NAVAL HOSPITAL AT KITTERY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported a bill to repeal the act appropriating $25,000 for a naval hospital at Kittery, Me.

THE CHROMIC DISAGREEMENTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Conference Committee on the disagreements between the two Houses on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

DICTIONARY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 1,550 copies of the Dictionary of Congress, prepared by CHARLES LANMAN, for the use of the Senate, and it was passed.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) to-morrow evening was set apart for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

RELIEF OF MR. NESBIT.

A bill for the relief of GEORGE T. NESBIT was passed. It relates to his contract with the Post-office Department for stamped envelopes.

The joint resolution for the relief of CARNACK & RAMSAY was taken up, debated and laid over.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for bail in cases of military arrest made under the act of July 17, 1862, to be taken before any Judge of an United States Court, Chancellor, or Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, or Chief Judge of a Court of Common Pleas, who shall exercise their discretion regarding the nature and circumstances of the arrest and of the evidence and usage of law.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill, drafted by the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing the sale of custom-houses, wharves, docks and naval hospitals, and the land on which they are located, when no longer needed, placing the proceeds thereof in the United States Treasury.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

The bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents came up as unfinished business.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union) offered the following amendment:

That the rate of charges for public or private messages, shall not exceed on said line the average usual rates in Europe and America, for the same service, or such rates as shall be ascertained and fixed by a convention between Russia and Great Britain.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

The bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money, was called up by Mr. WILSON, the question being on his amendment, that every person who shall be drafted, and serve honorably for the period of one year, shall receive a bounty of $100 and an honorable discharge, and a similar bounty proportionate to his term of service for a less period.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) offered the following as an additional section:

And be it further enacted, That in any draft which may hereafter take place, all Indian tribes with whom treaties have been made by the United States, and who are receiving annuities from the Government, shall be required to furnish their quota of men, and that the duty of ascertaining and ascertaining the approximate number of said tribes, shall, whenever the same is necessary, be performed by the Indian agents as part of their appropriate duty, without further compensation under instructions from the Provost-Marshal-General; and in the event that any tribe receiving annuities, as aforesaid, shall refuse or fail to furnish its required quota, then and in that event the whole or such part of said annuities as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem adequate to procure substitutes, shall be withheld from the annual payment and shall be placed in the Treasury along with the commutation fund heretofore paid for a like purpose, and reserved further that the moneys thus raised may be employed by the Government for the purpose of maintaining peace, and protecting from hostile incursion of Indians in the territories, and of relieving such troops as are now engaged in that duty.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if we would put men into the field who were wearing our uniform in the loyal States, and battling against the rights of loyal citizens, we would be doing the country more service than in employing the wild Indians. Men had been used to infringe the rights of citizens of Baltimore and Maryland, who could have been employed to great advantage in the field against the common enemy. Instead of these soldiers being thus used, they had been sent into our army election districts to influence and control our elections. He called upon the Administration, before it placed any of these savages in the field, to call upon these white soldiers to take up arms against the enemy in the front, as there was no enemy now who believed there was any necessity for an armed force among the peaceful and quiet citizens of the loyal States. Two millions and five thousand troops, or one in ten of our entire population, have gone into the war, and we were not only calling for more men of a kindred race, but were seeking to have the savage tribes called into service, by commencing the different units. He said if we passed this bill, we must not forget the indignity with which it would be looked upon by our fathers.

Mr. BROWN said his amendment might be justified by the course of the enemy against us, and his amendment only provided that the Border Indians and settlers might be protected; because he believed that those Indians in their section would be the most valuable arm of the service.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the purpose was simply that those Indians should be employed to keep the peace in those Indian Territories against hostile tribes. He offered a substitute, as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is authorized to receive into the military service of the United States Indians of tribes in treaty with the United States to be employed as a part of the military force of the United States, for the purpose of maintaining peace and protection from hostile incursion into the Indian Territory, and other Territories where the hostile or wandering force is in whole or in part composed of hostile Indians. Rejected by a vote of 24 against 18.

Mr. BROWN'S amendment was rejected by 30 Nays against 10 Yeas.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment, that every person who shall be drafted, and who shall serve honorably for the period of one year, shall receive a bounty of $100, to be paid upon his discharge from the service, and every person so drafted, who shall be honorably discharged after a term of service less than one year, shall receive a bounty proportioned to his term of service, to be estimated at the rate herein prescribed for one year's service, was debated at some length.

Mr. WILSON said when the war commenced, the people of the country, with a great deal of patriotism, rushed into and filled up the ranks of the army. At the same time the war brought all kinds of sentiment to a standstill, and wages to a low rate. At such a time it was not found necessary to draft men. We had raised about 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 men for three years' service, and we had to-day an immense force in the field, about equalled to-day a position more favorable than they had ever occupied before. He had never felt such confidence as he felt now in the success of the two great armies East and West in the very heart of the rebellion. He opposed the

repeal of the commutation clause, saying that no man had ever owed his exemption to any previous Congress. With the amendment he believed we could speedily fill our ranks.

Mr. MCDOUGALL opposed the bill, arguing that the Government had a right to demand the service of all our men; and while the necessity might justify the non-payment of the money required at a commutation fee for personal service, the very men of all would be obliged to serve the military duties after Mr. WILSON'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved an amendment providing that where a non-commissioned officer or private should be disabled by reason of injuries received in the line of their duty, he shall receive the same bounty and pay as a soldier wounded on the battle-field.

Mr. HOWARD moved further to amend by inserting that soldiers disabled by disease or other causes.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, and the amendment prevailed.

Mr. GRIMES then moved that the bill be recommitted to the Military Committee, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate, at 5½ o'clock, went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

THE INTER-STATE SLAVE-TRADE.

A bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to prohibit the inter-State Slave-trade.

ADDITIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Rules, providing for the creation of two additional standing committees—one on Internal Revenue and the other on Banks and Banking.

STREET CARS IN WASHINGTON ON THE SABBATH.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a preamble setting forth, as follows:

That it is, and ever has been, admitted, since the formation of the Government, that the prosperity of this nation depends on a recognition and observance of the laws of God, and that the compelling of street railroad cars to run on the Sabbath, as provided by the recent act of Congress, is in contravention of the Divine law, and inconsistent with our professions as a Christian nation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill repealing the law compelling street cars to run on Sunday.

The Speaker said the Senate had not acted on the bill yet.

Mr. PRICE said it was passed so far as the House was concerned.

Mr. DEAN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved that the whole question be laid on the table.

The motion was carried by 69 against 35.

THE SEAT OF MR. SCOTT, OF MISSOURI.

Mr. URSOM, of Michigan, (Union,) made a report from the Committee on Elections, declaring as follows:

That JOHN G. SCOTT is entitled to retain his seat as Representative of the Third Congressional District of Missouri.

The report was laid over for the present.

The House passed the bill providing that no act passed during the present session, giving lands to States and corporations to aid in the construction of roads and for other purposes, and extending the time for making selections of grants, shall be construed to embrace mineral lands, which are in all cases reserved exclusively to the United States.

THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

Mr. KINNEY, delegate from Utah, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads, to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the existing law as prohibits carrying newspapers and other printed matter in the overland California mails.

CONCERNING MILITARY ARRESTS.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, that all persons not in the military or naval service of the United States who have been arrested and imprisoned without process of law and released without trial, are entitled to the same pay and mileage for being deprived of their liberty as members of Congress, and the Committee of Claims are hereby instructed to report a bill at an early day for that purpose. He moved the previous question, which was not seconded, and a debate rising, the resolution went over.

PERMITS TO TRADE.

Mr. IRWIN, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution "that in the opinion of the House, all permits issued to any person or persons allowing them to trade within the limits of any State now or hereafter in rebellion, should at once be revoked, and no more issued."

The House seconded the previous question on its passage—56 against 55.

The vote by which the previous question was seconded was reconsidered by 10 majority.

Mr. PERCE, of New-York, (Union,) moved to refer the resolution to the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, pending which the morning hour expired, when the House went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Various amendments were made, including one providing for a warm door for the old Hall of Representatives, and suitable structures and railings, which is set apart for statuary.

The President is authorized to invite all the States to furnish marble or bronze statues not exceeding two of them for each State, to contain busts of citizens most illustrious for their military or civil services.

The bill also makes an appropriation for a survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and for the lighthouse establishment for the Atlantic, Gulf and Lake coasts, including $100,000 to enable the Lighthouse Board to reëstablish lights and other aids to navigation which have been injured or destroyed on the southern coasts.

The bill also appropriates for public buildings and grounds, the Smithsonian Institute, Government Hospital for the Insane, for the survey of the public lands, and includes $300,000 for the continuance of the work on the Capitol extension; $600,000 for the continuation of the south wing of the Treasury extension, $40,000 for the annual subsidy for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, and $35,000 for finishing the Patent Office building.

The committee rose without disposing of the bill, and the House took recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain miscellaneous expenses, the consideration of which was postponed until Thursday.

RATE OF PAY OF NAVAL WORKMEN.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be requested to examine into the expediency of repealing all laws or parts of laws which require at certain stated periods the regulation and fixing of the rate of pay of the mechanics and workmen and other employes in the different navy-yards, according to the rates paid in private shipyards, workhouses or establishments in the neighborhood of the respective navy-yards where mechanics or other labor is employed, and to report at an early day by bill or otherwise.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the two Houses being unable to agree with respect to the time of adjournment, that the President be requested to adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, that time not exceeding beyond the first Monday of November next.

Mr. SPALDING, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. AMBLER, of Ohio, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection by proclamation of the President, by force and virtue of the act of July, 1862, they shall be incapable of casting any vote for President or Vice-President, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress, until such inhabitants have returned to their allegiance to the Constitution and the laws.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution.

MR. TOWN'S CASE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) made a report from the Judiciary Committee on the case of Wm. Young, consisting on [illegible]: "It appears from the facts stated that the prosecution in the court of said Young were regular; that his incarceration was the result of the sentence of the court which tried him; that no pardon was ever issued to him; that the order for his pardon was suppressed by the President, and that his continued imprisonment is in conformity with the sentence pronounced against him by the court. The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House in Committee of the Whole resumed from the morning session the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, &c., in the Territories and in Oregon and California, &c., in the Territories and in Oregon and California, &c., was discussed.

Several comparatively unimportant amendments were made, when the committee rose.

The House concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the various clauses of the bill, including one appropriating three thousand dollars for fitting up the President's Summer residence at the Soldiers' Home; and the bill was passed.

THE FOUR HUNDRED MILLION LOAN.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Four Hundred Million Loan Bill. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and its consideration was postponed until Wednesday next.

THE DEFENCE OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, from the Select Committee on the subject, made a report on providing for the defence of the northeastern boundary of of Maine. The report was ordered to be printed and committed.

The House then adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Continued from the Eighth Page

[Dense casualty lists, organized by regiment and battle, including wounded and killed officers and men from the Army of the Potomac, June 1864.]

Accident on the New-Haven Railroad—Thirteen Persons Injured.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 20.

The New-York Express train for Boston, via Springfield, this noon, when about one mile north of Berlin Station, met with an accident caused by the expansion of the track rails. The two rear cars of the train were thrown from the funeral down an embankment and badly broken up. Some thirty-five persons are reported to be injured, mostly by bruises. Among those hurt were E. A. Enson and wife, of Hartford; Mr. Fuss, of the firm of Collins & Co., of Hartford, and Gunner Parkes, a brakeman on the train. The latter was brought to this City; he is not expected to live.

The express train from New-York, due here at noon, met with a severe accident about a mile this side of Berlin Station. From some cause unknown the two rear cars were thrown from the track, turned completely over, and were badly smashed.

None of the passengers were killed, but twenty-seven persons were injured more or less. A. D. Enson and his wife, of this city, were the most severely injured. Mrs. Enson is not expected to live.

Reception of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment in Boston.

Boston, Monday, June 20.

The reception of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment on their return this morning from the battle-field, their three years' in the service having expired, equaled any demonstration of the same character, yet made. They were escorted by a military and civic procession, including the Scotch Club, through the principal streets to Faneuil Hall, where a collation and addresses of welcome were given. Their march through the city was an ovation of cheers and bouquets.

Opening of a Street Railroad.

PATERSON, Monday, June 20.

The first street railroad was opened this morning, when two locomotives for the United States Government—one from the works of D. H. Grant, Esq., the other from Rogers & Co.—passed over it, accompanied by large crowds of people.

The Reported Rebel Raid in the Cumberland Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 20.

The military authorities here know nothing of the one hundred day men being ordered to Harrisburgh, and believe it a canard. The Cumberland Valley was never more quiet than it is to-day.

Destruction of a Portion of Warren's Distillery by Fire.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 20.

A portion of Warren's Distillery, Rock Island Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, 18th inst. A large quantity of grain was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

The Eighth Avenue Railroad Extension.

It is gratifying to state that the controversy existing between this company and the property owners of the Twelfth Ward will be satisfactorily arranged, and that the extension of the line to Harlem River will be proceeded with immediately, according to the terms of the charter and the ordinance which passed through both boards of the late Common Councils.

The delay in the extension is not attributed, it is said, to Gideon Law and the other members of the company. At the time Mr. Law had the rails ready, the contractors, Messrs. Waterbury and Sayre, had not completed their contracts for the grading, and the Government requiring a larger supply of rails, Mr. Law passed what he had on hand over to it. Since then Mr. Waterbury's contract has been finished up to One Hundred and Second-street, and Mr. Sayre is progressing well with his. The threatened legal proceedings against the company to compel a completion of the road will not now be taken. Mr. Law expresses his determination to hasten the work, and acknowledges that the public justly demand the completion. From indications it would seem that there would be no more delay. Aside of affording a great public convenience, the prompt finishing up of the work would do away with a deal of ill feeling, which the procrastination has caused.

Card.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT THOMAS KEYES, At Sea, Sunday, June 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: We, the undersigned, passengers on board your ship, on her present trip, cannot take our leave of her and yourself without an expression, however feeble and inadequate, of the obligations we are under to you for your great kindness, unremitting attention and watchful care. Not only have we felt during this voyage the security which is only possible through able seamanship of the commander, but have almost forgotten that ocean is usually the lot of travelers on the sea, so constant and studious have been your efforts to cause the time to pass pleasantly.

We wish also to testify our appreciation of the extraordinary cleanliness of your ship, and the gentlemanly conduct and good discipline of your officers and crew, which are worthy of the highest commendation. Gratitude and inclination, therefore, constrain us to express to you the satisfaction which our voyage has given us, and to think you, its principal cause.

We beg also to thank heartily the courteous officers who assist you and, who so ably and willingly second you in your endeavors for the comfort of your passengers.

Wishing you every success in the future, and many prosperous voyages in the good ship under your command, we remain, Very truly your friends.

W. B. Franklin, Major-General Vols.; John Hancock, Geo. W. Franklin, Captain and A. D. C.; J. G. Oltmans, Captain and A. D. C.; Daniel Lyon, Lieutenant and A. D. C.; A. P. Learly, Captain and A. D. C., staff of Gen. Hamilton; W. M. Barnet, M. D.; C. E. Benevill; Milton Rooney, Lieut. Signal Corps, U. S. A.; G. H. Dilnoe, Captain and A. Q. M.; Ed. Cowan, Military Telegraphist; N. Corson, Captain Third Illinois Cavalry; Robert B. Kingsbury, M. Hanna, James Miller, Chas. E. May, Captain U. S. A.; H. C. Edwards, Captain Illinois Vols.; G. W. Carrick, Captain Second Vermont Cavalry.

Another Affray Between Policemen and Roughs—One of the Latter Fatally Injured.

Patrick Kennedy died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Sunday last. The facts of the case, so far as they can be ascertained previous to the inquest, are as follows: An officer of the Twelfth Precinct was called upon Sunday morning to arrest a disorderly character on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The latter was taken into custody, and the policeman started to the Station-house with him. He had proceeded but a short distance before a gang of roughs numbering about thirty, attacked the officer, and made a determined effort to rescue the prisoner. An alarm was given, and a roundsman and two other officers immediately made their appearance. A severe struggle then ensued, during which Kennedy, the deceased, seized a stone of four or five pounds weight, and threw it at the head of the officer who made the arrest. The missile missed its aim, and struck the prisoner, knocking him down. The roundsman, who saw the murderous assault by Kennedy, instantly struck the latter a blow with his club, from the effects of which he died at the hospital as above stated. A partial examination made after death, showed that the skull was fractured. Deceased was 32 years of age, and had been in this country fifteen months. Coroner Ramsey will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by Telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, extracted from scarce many or which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellious and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of importance that may prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year, $3; five copies one year, $10. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Dr. J. H. Schenck has a Large Suite of rooms at No. 29 Bond st., New-York, where he can be found every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

He keeps a large supply of medicine at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $3.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. SCHENCK, for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as by abundance of evidence Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this City that he has cured advanced stages of consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Office is No. 20 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn., where letters for advice should always be directed.

A neglected cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in consumption, bronchitis or other pulmonary affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. All of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold by Hasbal, Risley & Tompkins, No. 141 Chambers, and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove all unpleasant conditions of the skin. It cures CHAPPED HANDS, as one result of its perfectly healthy action.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Poplar Fashions for the Head.

GENIN'S, No. 513 BROADWAY.

The Summer stock of this immense Hat Store, is now complete in every department. The STRAW FABRICS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, for Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Infants, number upward of FIFTY DISTINCT STYLES, and those who desire to select from the most varied and extensive assortment in the country, will find the WORLD'S FASHIONS EPITOMIZED at GENIN'S Establishment, the largest and most complete on the Continent.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 25. To be had at all news depots. Consents tables mailed free. Address Dr. R. R. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,500 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, by order of the Surgeon-General.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known; harmless and instantaneous. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

We would call attention to the Sale of Real Estate to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., PREPARED ONLY BY E. G. WELLING, NO. 841 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Garden Adornments, Vases, Fountains, Chairs, Settees, Rustic Seats, Trellises, &c., at CHASE & CO.'S, No. 824 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes. The BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLINGS, 871 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines at No. 505 Broadway.

Publisher's Price of Haunted Hearts today is $1 75.

MARRIED.

FRENCH—CRAWLEY.—At Trenton, on Saturday, June 11, by Rev. J. Vanneck, Mr. W. T. French and Miss Melissa Crawley, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

LEWIS—LEWIS.—At East Neck, Huntington, on Thursday, June 2, by Rev. C. B. Ellsworth, of St. John's Church, Huntington, Mr. Joseph Lewis and Miss Martha A. Lewis, niece of Mrs. W. H. Bullock, both of East Neck.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, 19th inst., David Arnold, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Hasbrouck, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat.

BARNES.—Suddenly, at Rowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, June 19, Sarah Eliza, only daughter of Charles O. and Mary L. Barnes, and grand daughter of Jeremiah, Jr., and Sarah A. Dodge, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral services from the house of her grand-parents on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Paltz Landing for interment.

MAYNES.—On Monday, June 20, Madame Adele Gertrude Maynes.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, June 22. Carriages will start from her residence, No. 97 Bleecker-st., at 9 o'clock, for St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

NEWTON.—At the Colored Home, on Sunday, June 19, Elizabeth Newton, aged 71 years, a faithful servant.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Colored Home, 63d-st. and 1st-av., this day, (Tuesday,) June 21, at 3½ P. M.

PERRY—Killed, on Friday, June 3, while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge upon a rebel battery, at the battle near Cold Harbor, Va., Lieut.-Col. Edgar Perry, of the 126th Regiment N. Y. S. V., aged 33 years, 7 months and 20 days.

ROUARKE.—At Freehold, N. J., on Monday, June 20, Col. John Rourke, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Brick Church, Marlborough, at 11½ o'clock on Wednesday, the 22d inst. Persons leaving with the 9 o'clock boat, by the way of Amboy, will arrive at Freehold in time for the funeral, where carriages will be provided.

SAND.—On Sunday, June 19, at Annandale, N. Y., Mary Smith, only daughter of Charles E. and Lottie Sands, aged 3 years and 9 months.

SNOWDEN.—On Sunday, June 19, Abraham F. Snowden, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

The members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, No. 657 Third-av., corner of Fifty-first-st., on Wednesday morning, June 22, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late brother, A. F. Snowden.

JOHN B. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

The members of Metropolitan Chapter No. 160, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, corner of Grand and Centre-sts., on Wednesday morning, June 22, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late companion, A. F. Snowden.

H. C. GILBERT, H. P.

TRAVIS.—On Saturday, June 18, James Fowler, wife of Nathaniel Travis, aged 69 years.

VAILANT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 17, of disease of the heart, Richard Vaillant.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) June 20, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Gates-av., three doors east of Grand-av., Brooklyn.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Birmingham, Eng., papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 19, John R. Wright, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 200.—June 20, 1864.
50, 24, 28, 36, 39, 47, 32, 60, 6, 70, 53, 10, 71, 22.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 200.—June 20, 1864.
73, 23, 78, 53, 74, 70, 41, 25, 26, 49, 30, 29, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 202.—June 20, 1864.
70, 12, 64, 9, 36, 9, 46, 59, 52, 77, 41, 14, 29, 15.

CLASS 204.—June 20, 1864.
12, 30, 74, 19, 24, 22, 56, 57, 75, 4, 39, 55, 71.

E. R. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted. ALECK & CO., Brokers, Nos. 26 and 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED BY GEORGE R. BROWNE, No. 16 John-st., Up stairs.

SUMMER REDUCTION. Having an unusually LARGE and varied stock of Summer CLOTHING, we make our ordinary reduction for closing out stock earlier than usual by some four weeks. Purchasers may rely upon an advantage of from ten to fifteen per cent. in their favor on all Summer goods. DEVLIN & CO.

BATHING SUITS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DEVLIN & CO., Broadway, corner Grand-st. Broadway, corner Warren-st.

CUMBERLAND SAUCE.—EVERY GENTLEman should have this excellent sauce upon his table, as its fine flavor and the pleasant taste which it imparts to meats, poultry, game, fish, oysters, &c., renders it peculiarly desirable.

SUMMER. If you want SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING in every style and variety, go to F. S. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY. The largest establishment and store in the City, and prices less. Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Satisfaction given. Please call.

MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars: They are more fire-proof. They are more burglar-proof. They are perfectly dry. They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age. Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway. Send for a Descriptive Circular.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 326 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIAMOND RINGS. Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 419 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CHOICE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES. $2 PER POUND. And also other choice Fruits of the season, at lowest market prices, at J. B. BARNES', No. 703 Broadway.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HERMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually control diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HERMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

GENTS' NEGLIGE CRAVATS—BEAUTIFUL goods, fine and fast colors, much less than half price, to close an importation. Fine Linen Collars, of our own SMITH & BLAKE, 319 Broadway, corner White-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW SUMMER BOOK.

(Just Published by Carleton.)

I. A WOMAN'S PHILOSOPHY OF WOMAN—Being an answer to Michelet's famous work, "Love," (L'Amour) and "Woman," (La Femme.) Translated from the celebrated French work recently published in Brussels, where the sentiments about it are so great. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.

II. OUT IN THE WORLD—An excellent and earnest story written now novel by T. S. Arthur, author of "Light on Shadowed Paths," &c. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.

III.—HOTSPUR. A new novel by M. T. Walworth, author of "Lulu." 12mo. cloth bound, $1 25.

IV. CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND MISS MULOCH. New elegant 12mo. cloth bound editions (with an Illustration) of the best novels by these famous authors, containing "Jane Eyre," "John Halifax," "Villette," "Shirley," and "Life for a Life." $1 00.

V. DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT. A splendid new novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c. Cloth, $1 25.

VI.—NEPENTHE. A new novel by the author of "Ollo." 12mo. cloth, $1 00.

☞ These books are sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price, by

GEO. W. CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

"A CHOICE SUMMER BOOK."

SEVEN STORIES, WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC, BY H. T. MARVEL, uniform with "My Farm." 1 vol. 12mo. $1 75.

The Publishers' Circular for June says:

"If the mantle of Washington Irving has fallen on any living, it is upon Mitchell. The polish, shrewdness, humor, tenderness and lovableness, are the same in both.

The present work will please everybody. Indeed, as we mount from the Basement, through story after story—they are mystically seven—until we find ourselves in the quiet lodgings under the roof in the Town of Torquay, we regret our House is not as high as the Tower of Babel was declared to be, and thus our upward ascent and the companionship of our guide terminate so soon."

By the same author, MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD; A COUNTRY BOOK. 1 vol. 12mo. on fine tinted paper. Price $1 75.

Also, in neat cabinet editions, bound in dark green vellum, with rich gilt label, (new style,) those favorite books, "REVERIES OF A BACHELOR," AND "DREAM LIFE." Each $1 00. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Just published by SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y. And for sale by all booksellers.

WORKS BY O. S. FOWLER, PUBLISHED by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York: EDUCATION COMPLETE.—Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental, Self-Culture and Memory. One large vol. $3 50. PHRENOLOGY PROVED, ILLUSTRATED AND APPLIED. Thirty-seventh edition. A standard work on the science. $1 25. SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY. Illustrated with one hundred engravings. 12c. HOME FOR ALL; the Gravel Wall, a new, cheap, and superior mode of building, with engravings, plans, views, &c. $1 25.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, now ready. 20c. All newsmen have it.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cents. equals securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over $170,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 236-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 9 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. [illegible]-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 52d-st. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 263 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 13 Dunne-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 194 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "RIOT Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, the 27th of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 2, and as extended by Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JUNE 17, 1864.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every Disease of the Eye, and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 210 BROADWAY, And No. 616 BROADWAY, OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS. From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers in Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Occulist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, bide not with inexcusable men, but valuable, although unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has restored his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we cannot name names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the illness had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the principal exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with unsurpassed skill as to insight was about to operate, he removed the cause, and one week from his operation had heard with distinctness, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not in his solicitations. Let him that hath ears hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An infirmed condition of the delicate mechanism by which the eye is moved, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endeavored to check the disease, with the hope that with the return of which weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer arrived, but not our visited sight. What might have been the result, in case of further neglect or of inappropriate treatment, we cannot say.

Meeting our case by a friend, he entreated us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by some particular inquiries that the doctor is an empiric, but a scientific empiric and oculist, we consulted to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have very reason to acknowledge in very great. Through but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state affecting more or less all the other tissues and membranes. If neglected, he said, Amaurosis, Opthalmia, &c. &c. &c.

INSURANCE.

GERMAN WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 35 William street,

NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON,

BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

Corner of Broadway and Pulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES.

LORING ANDREWS, Late Andrews & Co., retired

CHARLES ENGLAND, Depew & England, late

JOHN ROTHERMEL, Wolfe, Rutherford & Co.,

SAMUEL B. PLATT, Johnson & Platt, Retired,

JOHN E. END YE, Formerly Central Bank, Brook-

JOHN VANNEST, Vanness & Hayden, Retired,

WILLIAM HASKELL, Cotton Merchant, late of Haskell, Iselin and Co.

GEORGE LOMILARD, New-York.

ELIAS B. DUTCHER, Dutcher & Elmore, Commission Merchants, No. 45 Cedar-st.

JOHN KANE, Wool Merchant, No. 6 Cedar-st.

A. B. ALDEN, Vice-President.

C. P. FISH,

H. K. THURBER, Secretary.

H. B. CLAFLIN, General Agents.

H. FALLOW, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

Loaned and Liabilities Unpaid.....$1,000,000

TRUSTEES.

[Table of trustees]

JAMES D. ALLEN, Secretary.

HUGH LAIRD, President.

CLEW OFFICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the Lease, Furniture, Fixtures, Gas-fixtures, Counters, Shelving, Safe, Desks, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mirrors, Pictures, Clocks, Gas-pipes, Gas-meter, Awning, Signs, Sign-boards, Gas-burners, Bedsteads, Bedding, Crockery, Glass-ware, Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Cooking Stove, Range, Boilers, Tubs, Pails, Brushes, Brooms, Mops, Dusters, Ladders, Hose, Hose-reel, Hose-pipe, Hose-nozzle, Hose-coupling, Hose-cart, Fire-buckets, Fire-extinguishers, Fire-hooks, Fire-axes, Fire-hydrant, Fire-plugs, Fire-caps, Fire-wrenches, Fire-keys, Fire-plug-boxes, Fire-plug-key-boxes, Fire-plug-box-keys, Fire-plug-box-lids, Fire-plug-box-locks, Fire-plug-box-hinges, Fire-plug-box-screws, Fire-plug-box-nails, Fire-plug-box-bolts, Fire-plug-box-nuts, Fire-plug-box-washers, Fire-plug-box-gaskets, Fire-plug-box-packing, Fire-plug-box-paint, Fire-plug-box-varnish, Fire-plug-box-oil, Fire-plug-box-turpentine, Fire-plug-box-rags, Fire-plug-box-sponges, Fire-plug-box-towels, Fire-plug-box-soap, Fire-plug-box-water, Fire-plug-box-ice, Fire-plug-box-salt, Fire-plug-box-pepper, Fire-plug-box-mustard, Fire-plug-box-vinegar

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY—ONANGE OF HOURS.—DAY LINE—Steamers leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 P. M. daily, except Saturday, at 5 P. M. Saturday Excursion Steamer leaves at 2 P. M. Sunday at 9 A. M. Fare to Albany, $1 50. Freight taken at low rates. Office, 15 Cortlandt-st. and foot of Cortlandt-st. E. W. COLLINS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer leaves pier 28 N. R. foot of Roosevelt-st. at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points North and West. Freight received until 4 P. M. Office, 15 Cortlandt-st. and foot of Cortlandt-st. E. W. COLLINS, Agent.

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WOUNDED.

Continued from the First Page.

A H Bradford, B, 6th N Y—head.
Benjamin Bell, F, 7th N Y—shoulder.
J Bell, F, 7th N Y—head.
Corp W Bell, F, 7th N Y—hip.
Geo Bennett, K, 2d N Y—hand.
Henry Bentley, H, 6th N Y—shoulder.
J Bidwell, L, 11th Penn—hand and side.
John Bigelow, G, 11th Conn—arm.
Chas Bilden, I, 6th Conn—arm.
Henry Bilden, I, 6th Conn—hand.
Jno C. Bruce, B, 2d Penn—hand.
J Brown, B, 5th Penn—arm.
Jas Brown, B, 5th NY—hand.
Jno Brown, H, 4th N Y—side.
Wm Bryan, B, 2d Penn—hand.
Corp R A Bunn, G, 52d N Y—head.
J Burnside, I, 99th Penn—head.
Thomas Thompkins, G, 64th N Y—head and side.
Wm H Burdick, I, 14th N Y—head.
David Burdick, I, 14th N Y—head.
Lorenzo Burdick, I, 14th N Y—head.
D A Burrier, I, 112th N Y—hand.
Oliver Bakeman, H, 86th Penn—arm.
Wm Kennedy, H, 112th Pa—head.
Wm J Barker, M, 126th Pa—head.
H Mabb, G, 8th Penn—head.
Alfred Simmons, G, 86th Pa—head.
John Stewart, G, 86th N Y—head and spine.
Henry Hallwart, I, 154th N Y—thigh.
J Chrisedy, A, 11th Conn—thigh.
Wm McDermott, F, 69th Pa—back.
J K Hobbs, D, 62d Penn—arm.
R B Horton, I, 11th Connecticut—hip.
Edwin Gibbons, I, 113th Pa—shoulder.
M Wilbur, Co G, 11th Conn—neck.
Lawrence Miller, A, 137th N Y—thumb.
Wm Fisher, I, 142d N Y—hand.
Lewis Gardiner, A, 13th N H—finger.
B. Quigg, H, 9th N J—finger.
Sam McKeeney, K, 97th Penn—arm.
Sergt D Pohenser, G, 69th Penn—head.
Corp J H Neary, I, 112th N Y—breast.
Henry Ayr—arm and breast.
A C Pinkham, F, 39th Mass—thigh.
Sergt Henry Ayr—arm and breast.
Sergt F Compton, H, 2d Mass—thigh.
Corp G Fredericksburg, F, 2d Mass—Henry Ayr—ankle.
B Pearce, A, 5th N J—leg.
Jno McGwin, C, 6th N Y H—Henry Ayr—ankle.
B. Mahoney, 11, 11th N J—ankle.
A Chrisey, D, 104th Penn—hand and abdomen.
Hy Mc rick, H, 5th Mich—shoulder.
Levi Clark, H, 5th Mich—shoulder.
Lieut A Mitchell, A, 126th Penn—leg.
Corp H Wisher, F, 6th Penn—breast and arm.

SECOND CORPS, FIRST DIVISION—JUNE 16.

J Ryan, C, 6th N Y Artillery—head.
Corp R P Kipp, I, 126th N Y—hand.
J Curran, I, 126th N Y—head.
J Otis, I, 1st Me Art—arm.
J H Rudd, 5th Me Bat—hand and hip.
J Clark, B, 63d N Y—arm.
S Andrews, M, 2d N Y Art—hand.
D Tracy, M, 2d N Y Artillery—hand.
W H Hatfield, D, 40th Mass—wrist.
Col James E McGee, Irish Brigade—breast.
C W Loyd, M, 1st Maine Artillery—head.
Wm Kelly, I, 39th Mass—hip.
B Finigan, 176th New-York—head.
1st-Lieut H R Stewart H, 146th Penn—arm.
2d-Lieut G B Thompson, E, 146th N Y—leg.
Alex Tindale, H, 164th N Y—finger.
C Henry, I, 2d N Y Artillery—hand.
Sergt G Low, F, 63d New-York—shoulder.
1st-Lieut O C Bridges, M, 1st Maine Artillery—wrist.
W Gillespie, K, 1st Mass Art—hand.
Sergt J R Koch, F, 69th Pennsylvania—leg.
Corp Jean Ryan, A, 61st N Y—head.
W H Donaldson, G, 61st N Y—right side.
J Bodnet, B, 63d N Y—head.
Corp A Miller, G, 63d N Y—hand.
John Quinn, F, 69th Penn—hand.
J. McLaughlin, G, 7th N Y Art—hand.
Corp E Metzner, C, 63d N Y—left shoulder.
Capt O F Middleton, D, 57th N Y—hand and abdomen.
D C Talbert, I, 2d N Y Artillery—left hand.
Wm Hughes, C, 2d N Y Artillery—right hand.
Corp J Rutledge, F, 2d N Y Artillery—hand.
Darwin Tefft, B, 111th N Y—shoulder.
Sergt Lorenzo Russell, D, 57th N Y—hand.
W J Kimball, G, 7th N H—head.
James Casey, D, 57th N Y—hand.
Sergt J S Millard, I, 57th New-York—leg.
J Bach, G, 49th P V—eye and breast.
J Hastings, E, 2d N Y Art—leg.
Sergt J McCarty, K, 57th N Y—ankle.
Wm Parsons, I, 2d N Y—knee.
G Ganthe, E, 2d N Y Artillery—side.
D Allen, F, 126th Penn V—thigh.
P Fitzgerald, F, 2d N Y Artillery—back and hip.
J Gilmer, L, 2d N Y Artillery—right ankle.
J Harris, L, 2d N Y Artillery—knee.
O Bench, H, 2d N Y Artillery—knee.
G Coy, E, 2d N Y Artillery—thigh.
Sergt B Warren, H, 2d N Y Artillery—thigh.
J Robbins, F, 2d N Y Artillery—hip.
1st Lieut S F Lincoln, A, 4th 126th N Y—arm.
C Beasley, E, 126th N Y—thigh.
M Mulhein, I, 63d N Y—ankle.
Sergt W H Nichols, H, 57th N Y—leg.
Sergt John Smith, F, 66th N Y—head.
Henry Miner, A, 145th Penn—foot, arm and side.
Wesley Howard, H, 57th N Y—hip.
Sergt G W Nesler, M, 11th N Y—thigh.
Corp A Miller, A, 57th N Y—thigh.
Solon Dow, F, 111th N Y—contusion.
Corp G Enslign, B, 63d N Y—head.
Capt R S Alcock, I, 57th N Y—lung.
2d Lieut De Witt C Morrill, B, 21st Maine—side.
J O Worley, 146th Pennsylvania—thigh.
Lieut-Col O C Bridges, M, 1st Maine Artillery—wrist.
W Gillespie, K, 1st Mass Art—hand.
Sergt J R Koch, F, 69th Pennsylvania—leg.
Corp Jean Ryan, A, 61st N Y—head.
W H Donaldson, G, 61st N Y—right side.
J Bodnet, B, 63d N Y—head.
Corp A Miller, G, 63d N Y—hip